

CALIFORNIA



LABOR CLARION

LEADING ARTICLES—January 4, 1929
GOVERNOR'S COUNCIL MEETING
GOMPERS' MEMORIAL
ASK CO-OPERATION
CONVICT LABOR BILL PASSED
ENDURING UNIONISM

OFFICIAL JOURNAL OF THE SAN FRANCISCO LABOR COUNCIL

THE LABOR CLARION IS YOUR JOURNAL

It is owned and controlled by the San Francisco Labor Council, with which you are affiliated. It talks for you fifty-two times a year and you should have it in your home every week in the year. It counsels with you on matters of policy relating to your welfare and seeks to protect your interests always.

It gives you the expression of opinion of the most forward minds in the trade union movement on subjects vital to you and to all workers.

The larger the circulation of your paper the safer will be your position and the more rapid will be the progress of the workers generally. In such a work you should have a part, and the way to take that part is by subscribing to the paper and patronizing its advertisers.

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THE LABOR CLARION

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this
food
question . .

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Labor Council Directory

Labor Council meets every Friday at 8 p. m. at Labor Temple, Sixteenth and Capp Streets. Secretary's office and headquarters, Room 205, Labor Temple. Executive and Arbitration Committee meets every Monday at 7:30 p. m. Label Section meets first and third Wednesdays at 8 p. m. Headquarters' telephone—Market 56.
(Please notify Clarion of any change.)

Alaska Fishermen—Meet Fridays during February, March, April and October, 49 Clay.

Asphalt Workers—Meet 2nd and 4th Mondays, Labor Temple.

Amalgamated Sheet Metal Workers No. 104—Meet Fridays, 224 Guerrero.
Auto Mechanics No. 1305—Meet Wednesdays, 8 p. m., 108 Valencia.

Baggage Messengers—Meet 2nd Monday, 60 Market. Sec., Robt. Berry, 1059 56th St., Oakland.
Bakers No. 24—Meet 1st and 3rd Saturdays, Labor Temple.

Bakery Wagon Drivers—Meet 2nd and 4th Saturdays, 112 Valencia.

Barbers No. 148—Meet 1st and 3rd Mondays, 112 Valencia.

Brewery Wagon Drivers—Meet 3rd Friday, Labor Temple.

Bill Posters—Meet 2nd and 4th Mondays, 1886 Mission.

Blacksmiths and Helpers—Meet 1st and 3rd Tuesdays, Labor Temple.

Boilermakers No. 6—Meet 2nd and 4th Thursdays, Labor Temple.

Bookbinders—Office, room 804, 693 Mission. Meet 3rd Friday, Labor Temple.

Bottlers No. 293—Meet 3rd Tuesday, Labor Temple.

Boxmakers and Sawyers—Meet 1st and 3rd Tuesdays.

Brewery Workmen No. 7—Meet 3rd Thursday, Labor Temple.

Butchers No. 115—Meet Wednesday, Labor Temple.

Butchers No. 508—Meet 1st and 3rd Fridays, Masonic Hall, Third and Newcomb Sts.

Carpenters No. 453—Meets Mondays, 112 Valencia.

Cemetery Workers—Meet 1st and 3rd Saturdays, Labor Temple.

Cigarmakers—Meet 1st and 3rd Thursdays, Economy Hall, 743 Alblon Ave.

Chauffeurs—Meet 2nd and 4th Thursdays, 112 Valencia.

Cleaners & Dyers—Meet 2nd and 4th Fridays, Labor Temple.

Cleaners, Dyers and Pressers No. 17960—Office, 710 Grant Building.

Commercial Telegraphers—420 Clunie Bldg.

Cooks No. 44—Meet 1st and 4th Thursdays at 8:30 p. m., 3rd Thursday at 2:30 p. m., 1164 Market.

Coopers No. 65—Meet 2nd and 4th Tuesdays, Labor Temple.

Cracker Bakers No. 125—Meet 3rd Monday, Labor Temple.

Cracker Packers' Auxillary—Meet 1st and 3rd Tuesdays, 1524 Powell.

Draftsmen No. 11—Secretary, Ivan Flamm, 3400 Anza. Meet 1st Wednesday, Labor Temple.

Elevator Constructors No. 8—Meets 1st and 3rd Fridays, 200 Guerrero.

Elevator Operators & Starters No. 87—Labor Temple.

Electrical Workers No. 151—Meet 2nd and 4th Thursdays, 112 Valencia.

Electrical Workers No. 6—Meet Wednesdays, 200 Guerrero.

Electrical Workers 537, Cable Splicers.

Egg Inspectors—Meet 2nd and 4th Wednesdays, Labor Temple.

Elevator Operators—Meet 1st and 3rd Tuesdays, Labor Temple.

Federal Employees No. 1—Office, 746 Pacific Building. Meet 1st Tuesday, 414 Mason.

Federation of Teachers No. 61—Meet 2nd Monday, Room 227, City Hall.

Ferryboatmen's Union—219 Bacon Building, Oakland.

Garage Employees—Meet 2nd and 4th Tuesdays, Labor Temple.

Garment Workers No. 131—Meet 1st Thursday at 5:15 p. m., 3rd Thursday at 8 p. m.; Labor Temple.

Glove Workers—Meet 1st Tuesday, Labor Temple.

Grocery Clerks—Meet 1st Thursday, Labor Temple.

Hatters No. 23—Sec., Jonas Grace, 178 Flood ave.

Hoisting Engineers No. 59—Meet Mondays, 200 Guerrero.

Ice Drivers—Sec., V. Hummel, 3532 Anza. Meet 2nd and 4th Tuesdays, Labor Temple.

Iron Steel and Tin Workers—Meet 1st and 3rd Saturday afternoon, Metropolitan Hall, South San Francisco.

Janitors No. 9—Meet 1st and 3rd Thursdays, Labor Temple.

Label Section—Meets 1st and 3rd Wednesdays, Labor Temple. Phone Hemlock 2925.

Labor Council—Meets Fridays, Labor Temple.

Laundry Drivers—Meet 2nd and 4th Wednesdays, Labor Temple.

Laundry Workers No. 26—Meet 1st and 3rd Mondays, Labor Temple.

Letter Carriers—Sec., Thos. P. Tierney, 635a Castro. Meets 1st Saturday, 414 Mason.

Lithographers No. 17—Meet 2nd and 4th Thursdays, 273 Golden Gate Ave.

Machinists No. 68—Meet Wednesdays, Labor Temple.

Mailers No. 18—Meet 3rd Sundays, Labor Temple.

Secretary, Edward P. Garrigan, 168 Eureka.

Material Teamsters No. 216—Meet Wednesdays, 200 Guerrero.

Masters, Mates & Pilots No. 40—H. F. Strother, Ferry Building.

Masters, Mates & Pilots No. 89—A. J. Wallace, Bulkhead Pier No. 7.

Metal Polishers—Meet 1st and 3rd Thursdays, Labor Temple.

Milk Wagon Drivers—Meet Wednesdays, Labor Temple.

Miscellaneous Employees No. 110—Meet 2nd and 4th Wednesdays, 131 Elghth.

Molders No. 164—Meet Tuesdays, Labor Temple.

Molders' Auxillary—Meet 1st Friday.

Moving Picture Operators—Meet 2nd and 4th Thursdays, 230 Jones.

Municipal Sewermen No. 534—Labor Temple.

Musicians No. 6—Meet 2nd Thursday, Ex. Board, Tuesday, 230 Jones.

Office Employees—Meet 2nd and 4th Wednesdays, Labor Temple. Office, 102 Labor Temple.

Painters No. 19—Meet Mondays, 200 Guerrero.

Patternmakers—Meet 2nd and 4th Fridays, Labor Temple.

Pavers—Meet 1st Monday, Labor Temple.

Paste Makers No. 10567—Meet last Saturday of month, 441 Broadway.

Photo-Engravers—Meet 1st Monday, Labor Temple.

Post Office Clerks—Meet 4th Thursday, Labor Temple.

Post Office Laborers—Sec., Wm. O'Donnell, 212 Steiner St.

Painters No. 19—Meets Mondays, 200 Guerrero.

Printing Pressmen—Office, 231 Stevenson. Meets 2nd Monday, Labor Temple.

Professional Embalmers—Sec., George Monahan, 3300 16th.

Retail Cleaners and Dyers No. 18021—Moe Davis, 862 Third.

Retail Shoe Salesmen No. 410—Meet Tuesdays, 273 Golden Gate Ave.

Riggers & Stevedores—92 Steuart.

Retail Delivery Drivers—Meet 2nd and 4th Thursdays, Labor Temple.

Sailors' Union of the Pacific—Meets Mondays, 59 Clay.

Sailmakers—Sec., Horace Kelly, 2558 29th Ave. Meet 1st Thursday, Labor Temple.

Sausage Makers—Meet 2nd and 4th Thursdays, 3053 Sixteenth.

Shipyard Laborers—Meet 1st Friday, Labor Temple.

Stationary Engineers No. 64—Meet 1st and 3rd Tuesdays, 200 Guerrero.

Stationary Firemen—Meet 1st and 3rd Tuesdays, Labor Temple.

Steam Fitters No. 590—Meet 1st and 3rd Wednesdays, Labor Temple.

Steam Shovel Men No. 45—Meet 1st Saturday, 268 Market.

Stereotypers and Electrotypers—Meet 3rd Sunday, Labor Temple.

Stove Mounters No. 61—Sec., Michael Hoffman, Box 74, Newark, Cal.

Stove Mounters No. 62—A. A. Sweeney, 5536 Edgerly, Oakland, Cal.

Street Carmen, Div. 518—Meet 2nd and 4th Thursdays, Labor Temple.

Tailors No. 80—Office, Room 416, 163 Sutter. Meet 2nd and 4th Mondays, Labor Temple.

Teamsters No. 85—Meet Thursdays, 536 Bryant.

Theatrical Stage Employees—Meet 1st and 3rd Tuesdays, 230 Jones.

Theatrical Wardrobe Attendants—Secretary, Marion Gasnier, 1201 Cornell Ave., Berkeley.

Trackmen—Meet 4th Tuesday, Labor Temple.

Trades Union Promotional League—Room 304, Labor Temple. Phone Hemlock 2925.

Tunnel & Aqueduct Workers No. 45—Sec., James Giambruno, P. O. Box 190, Jamestown, Cal.

Typographical No. 21—Office, 16 First. Meet 3rd Sunday, Labor Temple.

United Laborers No. 1—Meet Tuesdays, 200 Guerrero.

Upholsterers No. 28—Meet 2nd and 4th Tuesdays, Labor Temple.

Watchmen No. 15689—Sec., E. Counihan, 106 Bosworth. Meet 3rd Thursday, Labor Temple.

Waiters No. 30—Wednesdays, 3 p. m., 1256 Market.

Waitresses No. 48—Meet 1st and 3rd Wednesdays at 8 p. m., 2nd and last at 3 p. m., 1171 Market.

Water Workers—Sec., Thos. Dowd, 214 27th St. Meet 1st Monday, Labor Temple.

Web Pressmen—Meet 4th Sunday, Labor Temple.

Window Cleaners No. 44—Meet 1st and 3rd Thursdays at 7:30 p. m., Labor Temple.

LABOR CLARION

The Official Journal of the San Francisco Labor Council

VOL. XXVII

SAN FRANCISCO, FRIDAY, JANUARY 4, 1929

No. 48

GOVERNOR'S COUNCIL MEETING

Friday, December 28, 1928—Department of Industrial Relations.

The Human Safety Factor in Building Boulder Dam.

Now that construction work on Boulder Dam is likely to commence in the near future, the Industrial Accident Commission has started a co-operative campaign to have the workers engaged in the hazardous employment surrounded by all the safeguards possible. Too often in the past, in similar operations, the toll of life proved heavy. As an outcome of careful planning and determination, such records can be avoided. It is too much to hope that a perfect record can be secured in building Boulder Dam, but that does not prevent the Federal Government and all the state governments interested striving to attain the goal of no accidents in construction.

As an initiative in this campaign, the following letter has been sent to Dr. Elwood Mead, U. S. Commissioner of Reclamation, under date of December 27, 1928:

"My Dear Dr. Mead:

"Californians are delighted now that the Boulder Dam bill has passed Congress and has been signed by President Coolidge. It is likewise pleasing to read, according to the press reports, that you are to have such an important part in the work of construction.

"Your California experience has made you more or less familiar with the main objective of the Industrial Accident Commission, namely, the prevention of accidents. The members of the Commission suggest to you that a method of co-operation be initiated in the early stages of planning to the end that it be the aim that not one worker's life shall be lost, nor a serious injury take place. It is surprising what can be done by careful preparation in this respect and by organized insistence on safety requirements. Unfortunately, the records of other similar operations have not been free from human disaster. The work at best is hazardous. Therefore there is especial need to conserve human life. The same factors for human safety should be introduced that are used for engineering supervision and building material and supplies.

"The California Industrial Accident Commission wants to co-operate with the Federal Government and all the governments of other states interested in Boulder Dam, so that from the first minute work starts and right up to the completion of the great enterprise it will be the collective aim to prevent death or injury to the thousands of men who will be employed in the processes of construction. This form of co-operation will add a necessary and an important part to all else that enters into the work.

"Your opinion of this co-operative suggestion is solicited. It is believed its merit will make an especial appeal to both Federal and state authorities.

"With personal regards, I remain,

"Sincerely yours,

"WILL J. FRENCH,

"Chairman, California Industrial Accident Commission."

Uniformity of Safety Standards.

One source of complaint against safety require-

ments has been the variance, at times, between the standards set by the Industrial Accident Commission and some of the insurance companies. Usually these variances were minor, but, nevertheless, annoying to employers. Any changes required necessitated additional cost.

Within the recent past the Commission presented the subject to the insurance carriers and urged equalization of standards. The response was cordial. Committees are now at work, representing the two safety forces, and in the not-far-distant future there will be that uniformity in the requirements which will provide adequately for safety and at the same time remove the irritation that follows slight differences which ought not to exist.

State Compensation Insurance Fund.

The report of the state fund submitted to Governor Young and the Department of Finance shows the total assets to amount to \$7,211,509.25. The excess earnings over expenditures totaled \$703,627.60 for the first nine months of 1928.

Conferences in Imperial Valley.

A mass meeting was held in El Centro on December 13th between the growers and representatives of the Department of Industrial Relations, as well as others interested in improving the labor conditions in the valley.

Committee meetings followed, and the outcome is that an agreement has been reached which gives every promise of adjusting real grievances. Instead of withholding 25 per cent or more of the wages paid pickers until the completion of the work, with defalcations occasionally causing loss of the entire amount withheld, the agreement now calls for the payment of full wages each week, the amount to be specified in the contract of hire, and, in addition, a bonus not exceeding one cent for each packed crate of melons will be paid, at the end of the season, to be pro-rated among the workers who complete the season's labor, or whose services are dispensed with during the season.

The grower, under the agreement, assumes full responsibility for the payment of all wages earned during the season, thereby removing the principal complaint against the contractor who would frequently abscond with the wages of the laborers.

Large Amount Collected in Unpaid Wages.

During November the Division of Labor Statistics and Law Enforcement collected \$105,527.29 in unpaid wages, and settled 1266 wage claims. The average amount thus collected was \$83.35. In November of 1927 the sum of \$79,606.98 was reported in this connection. The increase is \$25,920.31, or 32.6 per cent.

The record for 1928 shows in excess of \$1,000,000 collected in unpaid wage claims for residents of California, without cost to them. It would have been practically impossible for such residents to proceed against the delinquent employers, because of the low average amounts and the cost of collection per individual.

The General Labor Laws.

The violations of labor laws reported during November totalled 2471, and out of this number 2076, or 84 per cent, were wage complaints, the remainder covering a number of the labor laws.

Criminal prosecutions numbered 134, most of them representing proceedings against employers who wilfully refused to pay wages.

First-Aid Training for Traffic Police.

Unusual interest has followed the recommendation that traffic officers be taught first aid, which recommendation has been accepted by the Division of Motor Vehicles. Suggestions have come to the effect that the training be given to others who come in contact with the public, or who are engaged in industry. A great deal has been done in the latter respect. Nearly all large business enterprises have first-aid teams and equipment, and the mines of California are likewise prepared to give immediate attention to the injured.

The main teaching organizations in California for first aid are the U. S. Bureau of Mines, the American Red Cross, the Industrial Accident Commission, and the Society of Safety Engineers. Resuscitation from immersion in the water, from electric shock, or from gas poisoning, is included in the training. Any of the organizations named will be glad to consult with interested groups and to arrange for training, without cost, so far as the teaching is concerned.

Each place of business and each automobile should have a first-aid kit, for out of such preparation, added to a knowledge of what to do in the time of need, lives will be saved and injuries reduced in severity.

The Unemployment Situation.

Placements in November by the State Employment Agencies numbered 11,494, compared with 17,858 for October, a decrease of 6364, or 35.6 per cent.

The peak of unemployment in California is usually reached in January and February, the Christmas season affording temporary employment for a large number of men and women.

Housing and Sanitation.

The Division in charge of housing and sanitation is energetically insisting that labor camps comply with the State law. Successful prosecutions followed nine arrests during November, seven in Kern County and two in Tulare County. Several arrests have been made in Sutter County. Court proceedings are not started until all other methods fail.

A well-known firm in New York City addressed a letter to "Christian and Devil World, Philadelphia, Pa.," and the sagacious United States Post-office delivered it at our office in Boston. It was meant for us, too.—Christian Endeavor World.

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GOMPERS MEMORIAL.

The convention of the American Federation of Labor, which met at New Orleans beginning November 19, 1928, directed that funds for the erection of a memorial to the late Samuel Gompers be collected during the month of January, 1929. This month was selected because the birthday anniversary of our great leader, Mr. Gompers, falls on the 27th of January.

In conformity with this action we are directing this appeal to the membership of organized labor for voluntary contributions to the Gompers Memorial Fund. We hope that the response to this appeal will be generous and that each member of organized labor will make some contribution, whether the amount is large or small. Let us all have a part in the erection of a permanent and lasting monument suitable to the memory of our revered chieftain who led the hosts of labor for half a century. We plan to begin the erection of this monument at the earliest possible date and to carry it forward to completion as quickly as possible. Contributions from individuals and friends of the late Samuel Gompers will be gladly accepted.

The Congress of the United States has passed appropriate legislation granting permission to place this monument on government property near the American Federation of Labor building in the city of Washington. This monument will stand as a tribute to the worth and character of the late President Gompers.

This is a most worthy cause. It offers an opportunity to organized labor, its friends and the admirers of President Gompers to give expression to their feelings of admiration and respect for him. No person associated with our great labor movement occupies as large a place in the hearts and minds of all classes of people as does the memory of Samuel Gompers. He was a great leader, humanitarian, patriot and scholar. In erecting a beautiful memorial in the capital city of our nation we are honoring our lamented officer and leader and, in addition, we are doing honor to our great labor movement.

We most earnestly request all the organized units affiliated with the American Federation of Labor to collect contributions from individual members during the month of January. We plan to raise an amount of money sufficient to erect a monument which will be creditable to the organized labor movement and which will appropriately express the genuine feeling of fraternity and brotherhood represented by the American Federation of Labor.

We appeal in the name of this most worthy undertaking. Give promptly and give to the extent of your ability. Give to this noble cause. Send all money contributed to Frank Morrison, Secretary, American Federation of Labor Building, Washington, D. C.

By direction of the 48th annual convention of the American Federation of Labor and the Executive Council.

WM. GREEN,

President, American Federation of Labor.

FRANK MORRISON,

Secretary, American Federation of Labor.

Employer—Late again, Smith.

Clerk—I'm sorry, sir, but last night my wife presented me with a boy.

Employer—She'd have done better to present you with an alarm clock.

Clerk—I rather fancy she has, sir.—Passing Show (London).

ASK CO-OPERATION.

(By International Labor News Service.)

With the slogans "We Must Grow" and "We Will Grow," the Hotel and Restaurant Employees' International Alliance and Bartenders' International League of America will make an aggressive organization campaign in 1929. In announcing the campaign and urging support, Robert B. Hesketh, secretary-treasurer, says in a letter addressed to all friends and well wishers of the labor movement:

"Following the custom of my worthy predecessor and on behalf of as loyal and active a group of trade unionists as I know of, our general executive board and membership, we tender our annual message and cheerful greetings. We all wish you and yours a merry Christmas and a happy, healthy, prosperous New Year, 1929.

"We take the opportunity at this time to say to organizers, central labor councils, State federations of labor, to the labor press, and other friends, we thank you for your good efforts on behalf of our organizations during the past, and most earnestly request a continuance of the same.

"Our new salutation—Co-operation—loyalty and service for the New Year, means success, and will be carried on in an unselfish manner.

"We are proud of the fact that as a general rule, our local unions are found 'doing their bit' in the great labor movement, doing their duty in our humanitarian program, outlined by the American Federation of Labor.

"We are not unmindful of the great assistance rendered us by the Trades Union Label Leagues, card and label committees, trade union promotional leagues and others in creating a demand for our union house cards and buttons. The results have been very gratifying, appreciated, and we ask that it be continued.

"We are doing fairly well, but there is room for great improvement, and in our 1929 program for organization, under the slogans 'We Must Grow' and 'We Will Grow,' we believe and know we shall have your hearty co-operation as heretofore, and in return we shall reciprocate with our customary loyal service to the entire labor group. Again wishing you and yours a bountiful Christmas and a real happy New Year, speaking for the membership of our international union, a real, honest-to-goodness crew, believe me,

"Yours fraternally,

"ROBT. B. HESKETH."

LINCOLN'S POLICY.

In 1864 the printers struck on the Democrat and Republican of St. Louis. That was in war times. General Rosecrans was in command at St. Louis. He detailed a number of soldiers who were printers to take the strikers' places. The union printers sent in a report of the condition of affairs to President Lincoln. The answer returned was as follows:

"Order those soldiers back to duty in the ranks. The servants of the Federal Government shall not interfere with legitimate demands of labor as long as I am President.—Abraham Lincoln."

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COMMUNITY CHEST.

Community Chest disbursements to the 107 social and welfare agencies amounted to \$228,953.47 in December, an increase of \$34,959.93 over November.

This announcement was made by Selah Chamberlain, chairman of the executive committee, who pointed out that demands for family and general relief and for care of the sick at the clinics and health agencies continue heavy.

Cold weather necessitating more and heavier clothing for the dependent children sent costs higher for that group.

December allocations gained \$34,959.93 over November and November's expenses were \$11,622.11 higher than October, an increase of \$46,582.04 in the two winter months.

The December financial statement, made available for the host of volunteer workers who are organizing teams for the intensified solicitation of funds, March 4th to March 15th—shows the following expenditures in the five distinct classifications of welfare work during that month:

Family and general relief.....	\$ 86,841.68
Clinics and health agencies.....	66,720.81
Care of dependent children.....	22,413.86
Protective work with young people....	10,042.58
Recreational and character building...	42,934.54
	<hr/>
	\$228,953.47

"So you had an operation. What for?"

"Three hundred dollars."

"No, no. I mean what did the doctors take out of you?"

"Three hundred dollars."

"You don't get me. What did you have?"

"Three hundred dollars."

"Oh, I see. I was just wondering."

CONVICT LABOR BILL PASSED.

The Hawes-Cooper convict labor bill passed the Senate by a vote of 65 to 11. It had previously passed the House. Senate opponents, led by Messrs. Borah, Goff, Blease and Waterson, attacked the constitutionality of the proposed act, but were answered by Senators Walsh (Mont.), Fess and Shortridge.

The Senate made four amendments to the House bill. Federal prison-made products were exempted on the ground that they were shipped from state to state. The federal law prohibits their sale in the open market, but the products of federal prisons are sent to Washington and the states, to be used by the government. The other amendments exempt farm products and the products of prisoners on probation; also an extension of the time the law shall go into effect from three years to five.

When the Senate bill reached the House, Congressman Rowbottom moved to agree to the Senate amendments, but Congressman Ramseyer of Iowa, an opponent of the measure, objected. The bill then went to conference.

The bill is intended to check the importation of convict-made goods into states that prohibit the sale of these goods in competition with free labor. Under the Hawes-Cooper proposal such goods will be subject to the convict labor laws of the state into which they are imported.

An elderly lady walked into a railroad ticket office in Toronto and asked for a ticket to New York.

"Do you wish to go by Buffalo?" asked the ticket agent.

"Certainly not!" she replied; "by train, if you please!"

One Hundred and Twenty-second Half Yearly Report

THE SAN FRANCISCO BANK

SAVINGS

INCORPORATED FEBRUARY 10TH, 1868

COMMERCIAL

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MEMBER ASSOCIATED SAVINGS BANKS OF SAN FRANCISCO
526 CALIFORNIA STREET, SAN FRANCISCO, CALIFORNIA

DECEMBER 31st, 1928

Assets—

United States Liberty and Treasury Bonds and Certificates, State, Municipal and Other Bonds and Securities (total value \$38,186,292.86), standing on books at.....	\$35,159,115.91
Loans on Real Estate, secured by first mortgages.....	69,008,045.66
Loans on Bonds and Stocks and other Securities.....	2,397,004.75
Bank Building and Lots, main and branch offices (value over \$1,925,000.00), standing on books at.....	1.00
Other Real Estate (value over \$300,000.00), standing on books at.....	1.00
Pension Fund (value over \$635,000.00), standing on books at.....	1.00
Cash on hand and checks on Federal Reserve and other Banks.....	17,216,199.70
Total.....	\$123,780,369.02

Liabilities—

Due Depositors.....	\$118,630,369.02
Capital Stock actually paid up.....	1,000,000.00
Reserve and Contingent Funds.....	4,150,000.00
Total.....	\$123,780,369.02

GEO. TOURNY, President

WILLIAM HERRMANN, Vice-President and Cashier.

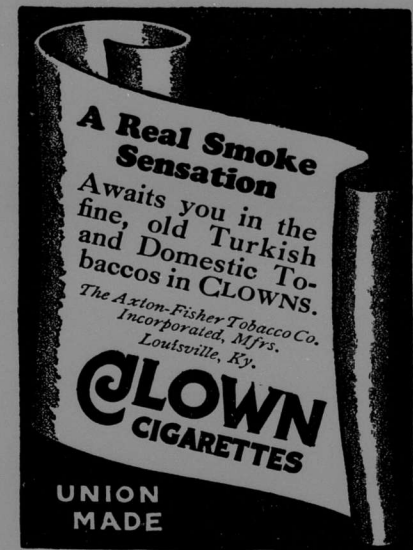
Subscribed and sworn to before me this 31st day of December, 1928.

(SEAL) O. A. EGGERS, Notary Public.

A Dividend to Depositors of FOUR AND ONE-QUARTER (4 $\frac{1}{4}$) per cent per annum was declared, Interest COMPUTED MONTHLY and COMPOUNDED QUARTERLY,

AND WHICH MAY BE WITHDRAWN QUARTERLY

Deposits made on or before January 10th, 1929, will earn interest from January 1st, 1929.



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TYPOGRAPHICAL TOPICS

Edited by the President of San Francisco
Typographical Union No. 21. Members are
requested to forward news items to
Room 604, 16 First St., San Francisco

In a letter from Superintendent McCoy of the Union Printers Home it is stated that Tommy Hartman, a member of San Francisco Union and one of the oldest residents of the Home, is recovering from an attack of pneumonia, which illness followed a fall in which Mr. Hartman suffered a broken hip. As a result of that injury one of Hartman's legs will be several inches shorter than the other. In the Home Mr. Hartman is affectionately known as "Uncle Tommy."

* * *

Topics of Twenty Years Ago

George S. Hollis was welcomed back to the first vice-president's chair after his visit to his old home in Iowa.

J. J. O'Neill was elected a delegate to the Labor Council in the place of J. V. Rooney, who had to resign on account of pressure of business. * * * J. K. Phillips was chosen to represent the union on the delegation to the Asiatic Exclusion League and J. S. Adams was added to the label committee.

P. W. Pray (Shorty) for several years a member of No. 21, and for many other years an itinerant knight of the stick and rule, well known from coast to coast, has finally settled down on a ranch in Merced County, near Los Banos. (Mr. Pray now conducts a composition plant in Oakland.)

A recent letter from Jule Chaudet, who is holding down a machine on the New York Times, says that he is looking anxiously forward to the time when he can return to dear old San Francisco. (Mr. Chaudet is now the secretary-treasurer of Oakland Typographical Union No. 36.)

* * *

It was learned this week that Oakland Union, after many months of agitation, had voted to hold its future meetings on the fourth Sunday of each month.

From the minutes of the meeting of the board of governors of the International Allied Printing Trades Association, held in New Orleans preceding the American Federation of Labor convention, it is learned that President Howard served notice that the I. T. U. would discontinue payment of the special assessment which has been used chiefly to employ Walter W. Barrett, former vice-president of the I. T. U., as field agent for the association.

Following the action referred to in the above paragraph, a letter was received from Walter W. Barrett predicting disastrous results because of the discontinuance of the special assessment.

Chronicle Chapel Notes.

After viewing the Chronicle's baseball team in action, we are sure they have possibilities; possibilities of some member hitting or catching the ball. However, leaving all jokes out and considering the fact that most of those taking part have not touched a ball for some time, they did not do so bad. "Lefty" Farrell did the pitching and Ray Callagy received his slants, and believe me, it was not their fault that the score was 13 to 2 in favor of the fast Hartford Tire Company team. We have some capable ballplayers and it is to be hoped that some arrangements can be made whereby the boys can find regular time to play. Manager Glenn Martin and Captain Arthur Nel-

JAS. H. REILLY JAS. H. REILLY, JR.
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FUNERAL DIRECTORS
Phone Mission 141 29th and Dolores Streets
MEMBER OF
and
Official Undertaker of S. F. Typographical Union 21

son are looking forward to an improved ball club, and if any other printing or newspaper office that sports a ball team desires a game or series of games, phone either of the two mentioned and some arrangements can be made.

Seen from the press box, wherever that was—Chairman Maxwell appeared as a spectator at the game dressed in those famous golf togs, and no doubt would have broken into the game but for the fact that he had left his niblick at home. Mickey Donglin suffered badly swollen hands from playing catch with some one who knew how to shoot them fast. Jack Adams put in an appearance rigged out in a sort of a surveyor's outfit; he laid the diamond out. George Carreg was there with his little "black derby."

It is with pleasure that we record in these notes the election of Bart Coffin as chairman of the Oakland Tribune chapel. Bart was a former apprentice of this chapel and the older members point with pride to his work, both as a printer and a union man. The Tribune chapel is indeed fortunate in having a man of the ability of Mr. Coffin to handle their affairs, as he has a thorough understanding of the laws of our organization and is also a capable executive.

Anyone wishing to see what real comfort and relaxation is should drop around the office about 3 p. m. and take a squint at De Jarnatt just after he has finished his mid-day meal. With two chairs as a chesterfield, there is Frank with a cigar in his mouth, as comfortable as anyone could wish to be. It is unfortunate that the office does not furnish overstuffed or easy chairs for its members.

New Year's Day to Jesse Morse is not just the start of a new year. It means to him another start of a year's employment on this paper, for on January 1, 1880, he became a member of the chapel, and we say "Happy New Year, Jesse." Others on the roster of the office who received their first pay check or started to labor on the first day of a new year are: Al Overly, Tom Boyle and Jerry Hegarty.

Dave Hughes acted as chairman of a committee for a musical festival, which was held last Tuesday at Native Sons Hall. Mr. Hughes is well known in musical circles of the city.

Machinist Caughrean, like Morse, celebrates the beginning of a new year for two reasons: First, the birth of a new year, and secondly, his own birthday. Congratulations!

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Remember when your butcher gave away calves' liver as food for your cat? So can we. But now look at it—as high as 65 cents a pound.

What brought this about? Advertising, and nothing else, according to a statement by Don Francisco, one of the foremost advertising men of the Pacific Coast. Somebody started the report that liver was good for what ails you, and advertising did the rest.

What's more, advertising has increased the per capita consumption of lettuce from 1½ pounds to 7 pounds a year. Spinach, too, is gaining in popularity.


Now if this advertising racket to stimulate consumer demand will work for liver and lettuce and spinach, why not for California prunes and peaches and grapes? That's precisely the question being asked by Simon J. Lubin, president of the Sacramento Region Citizens Council, who are sponsoring the State Trade-mark Bill.

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LABOR SHOULD UNIONIZE WOMEN.

"Every union should carefully consider the problem of unionizing women workers in its jurisdiction," said President Green, writing as editor of the American Federationist.

"Either these workers must be made a part of the trade union movement or they will be a menace to it. One in every five women is gainfully employed. One-fifth of these women are under 20 and one-fifth over 40 years of age."

President Green called attention to surveys by the United States Women's Bureau which prove that these women are forced into industry. "It is not true that unmarried women enter industry only to secure 'pin' money," said Miss Mary Anderson, chief of the bureau.

"We know what so few people seem to recognize, that the girls of today—these flappers who are getting so much criticism and publicity—are most of them helping in the support of their families."

Census figures show that one in every 11 married women in 1920 were gainfully employed, compared with one in every 22 similarly reported by the 1890 census. Studies by the bureau and other organizations refute the claim that "married women work because they do not like to stay at home or because they would follow some chosen occupation."

"The number of these women is so negligible as to be scarcely worth considering," said Miss Anderson, who declared they enter industry because of their husbands' low wage.

President Green called attention to these figures in urging the unionization of women wage workers. "Unless women workers set up standards controlling their problems they will have to accept low wages and poor work conditions," he said. "This could not only handicap them but would undercut standards men have established through collective bargaining."

OPPOSED BY UNIONIST.

"The purpose of a commission form of government is to remove power from the people. It is kingly in its philosophy," said Frank Morrison, Secretary of the American Federation of Labor, answering a New York correspondent.

The correspondent asked the trade unionist for his views on a proposed reorganization of the Federal Government by adopting the commission form of government "such as has been successfully adopted by many of our larger cities, where the affairs of the city are placed in the hands of a small group of competent men."

The writer also referred "to the general criticism of Congress in its confusion and delay in legislative procedure and the constant contest between that body and the executive."

Secretary Morrison said he "is not prepared to accept the claim that the commission form of government 'has been successfully adopted by many of our larger cities.' Even were it true, these cities are not checked by a rigid constitution that is intended to avoid the centralized power you suggest."

"While there are contests between Congress and the executive, this applies to every period in our history and must be expected. It is the history of the British House of Commons and the king for 709 years," said Mr. Morrison.

"I sometimes wonder if this criticism of Congress which you refer to cannot be traced to special privilege seekers, who object to discussion by our lawmakers and who are constantly urging haste, which they term efficiency."

One day when Mr. Gaddis was golfing, he discovered an old lady calmly seated on the grass in the middle of the fairway. "Don't you know it is dangerous for you to sit there, Madam?" he reminded her. The old lady smilingly replied, "It's all right; I'm sitting on a newspaper."—Pathfinder.

TAKING STOCK! WHY STULTIFY OURSELVES?

Editor, Clarion, San Francisco, Calif. Sir: If any man living knows the ins and outs of statecraft and the machinations of politicians, that man is David Lloyd George. Your readers may desire to apply his words to the coming Senatorial tussle as to whether we are to swear off war or prepare for it.

Said he, "Wars are precipitated by motives which the statesmen responsible for them dare not openly avow! A public discussion would drag these motives in their nudity into the open, where they would die of exposure to the withering contempt of humanity."

Here, today, after fighting a war to end war, is our own United States Senate bargaining and chaffering, peace-makers versus war-makers, whether to ratify or throw in the discard a pact to outlaw war proposed and solemnly signed by our own Secretary of State, in conjunction with the great powers of Europe in Paris assembled. Having in the late war, as companions in arms and allies, sworn eternal friendship, we are now urged to enter a race for competing naval armaments against those very friends.

Mr. Britton's proposal to the British Premier may have been "irregular" as to old-fashioned diplomatic red tape; but it savors largely of common sense for international representatives, other than professional militarists and diplomats, to foregather and discuss the idiotic anachronism of war, and to condemn and really outlaw it by universal disarmament, similar to that so successful on our northern border. As a sample of what international agreement can do, there is a most notable example in the postoffice, doing universal service both smoothly and effectively. Why not a navy similarly organized for commerce protection if needed? Let 1929 bring in the Happy New Year of common sense and real peace.

EDWARD BERWICK.

Pacific Grove, Calif., Jan. 1, 1929.

Two knights of the road were walking along the railroad tracks and found a bottle of white mule. One took a drink and passed it to the other. And so forth until the bottle was empty.

After a while one puffed out his chest and said, "You know, Bill, tomorrow I'm going to buy this railroad. I'm going to buy all the railroads in the country, all the automobiles, all the steamships—everything. What do you think of that?"

Bill looked at his companion disparagingly and replied, "Impossible, can't do it."

"Why not?"

"I won't sell!"—Southern News Bulletin.

ENTHUSIASM.

The greatest asset any lodge or individual trainman can have is enthusiasm. Enthusiasm has both money power and influence beaten on every count. Every man with enthusiasm for the organization, its ideals and objectives, brings with him into the brotherhood an asset of incalculable value. Single-handed the enthusiast convinces and dominates, inspires and leads where the wealth of an oil magnate would scarcely raise a tremor of interest. Enthusiasm carries its possessor and all who come in contact with him to activities which would lie dormant without him.

Some men misdirect their enthusiasm. If this misdirected enthusiasm is killed, there dies with it a potential brotherhood leader. There need be only a direction of that enthusiasm into conservative channels to make it an asset rather than a liability to the lodge. An enthusiast can be diverted from his course if it is not parallel with the brotherhood objectives. He can be moulded into form to fit the occasion.

It is the indifferent, the non-attendant, the uninterested member who is difficult to control. In any organization "General Apathy" is the hardest soldier to fight. If you have an enthusiast, guard him with care for he is one of the greatest possible potential powers for good.—Walter F. G. Doran, in the Railroad Trainman.

DIVIDEND NOTICES**Associated Savings Banks of San Francisco**

THE SAN FRANCISCO BANK, 526 California Street (and Branches), San Francisco.—For the quarter year ending December 31, 1928, a dividend has been declared at the rate of FOUR AND ONE-QUARTER (4 1/4) per cent per annum on all deposits, payable on and after January 2, 1929. Dividends not called for are added to the deposit account and earn interest from January 1, 1929. Deposits made on or before January 10, 1929, will earn interest from January 1, 1929.

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HAIGHT STREET BRANCH.....	Haight and Belvedere Streets
WEST PORTAL BRANCH.....	West Portal Ave. and Ulloa St.

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JAMES W. MULLEN.....Editor
Telephone Market 56
Office, S. F. Labor Temple, 2940 Sixteenth Street
MEMBER OF
UNITED LABOR PRESS OF CALIFORNIA

FRIDAY, JANUARY 4, 1929

"A man sowed good seed in his field, but while men slept, his enemy came and sowed tares among the wheat." The trade union movement planted the seed from which our system of public education grew, but while the people generally slumbered, the power trust invaded these institutions of learning in an endeavor to poison the fountain from which the youth of the land must drink its information. Propaganda was distributed, teachers and professors employed to promote the interests of the trust in the guise of education. The Federal Trade Commission brought these facts to light and the people must not again go to sleep until they are sure that nothing of the kind can ever occur again. "Eternal vigilance is still the price of liberty."

Charles Evans Hughes says judges should have more power; juries should be dispensed with wherever possible. He was addressing lawyers who, doubtless, liked what he said. More work for lawyers, less for non-lawyers, whom lawyers like to call "laymen," which ought to be resented. Judge Hughes thinks the ideal of justice is incarnated in judges. Yes, and it is frequently badly smeared up in the same place. In the abstract the judge should dispense justice; but justices are not abstractions; they are men and they have failings, even as do other men. The jury is a device of democracy. It will not be given up easily and should not be given up at all. But we shall have to watch out, if we are to keep it. Juries may blunder, but the jury as an institution is a foundation stone of freedom.

A Seattle judge refused to enjoin union bakery drivers soliciting patronage from an anti-union bakery. The drivers were employed by the latter concern until the management adopted non-union practices and the court was asked to restrain the unionists from soliciting the patronage of former customers. The judge held that the non-union bakery has no inherent right in this business. The decision runs counter to the United States Supreme Court in the Duplex and Truax cases that "plaintiffs' business is a property right." The Seattle decision is in line with the theory that property is a tangible, definite thing. Good will and friendly sentiment have only recently been classed as property, thus bringing under the jurisdiction of injunction judges any action by workers they believe interferes with that "property," even though it denies constitutional guarantees.

ENDURING UNIONISM

This is a season of stock-taking, a time for studying and carefully analyzing the situation that confronts us in the light of the things that have happened in the past. Every institution that hopes to continue its existence ought to get some very definite ideas concerning how it is succeeding in the accomplishment of its purposes with the policies, rules and habits that have prompted its conduct during the past year, and, it will be noted, that nearly every successful institution, whether it be a trade union or a gigantic corporation, devotes some attention, once a year, to ascertaining the facts as they exist in order to be able to determine whether any changes are necessary or desirable.

In the labor movement, during the past decade or two, there has been considerable comment by the older members concerning the lack of interest on the part of the younger element, and this has resulted in speculation as to what is ultimately to become of the movement unless this condition of affairs is changed. There can be no question about the disinterestedness of the youngsters who have been coming into the labor movement, particularly during the past ten years. They do not attend meetings or participate in any way in the activities of the organizations which have been responsible for bringing about the working conditions under which they earn their living. The young folks act as though they thought the union had very little to do with getting wages and working conditions for the membership. In a hazy sort of way they know that in times gone by the workers were not so well off as they are today and that the unions played a part of some kind in bringing about the changes for the better, but they do not seem to understand that it is absolutely essential that they prepare themselves to take over the management of the organizations as the oldtimers, one by one, pass to the great beyond. In a word, they are giving no thought whatever to the future, seemingly being happy and contented in the idea that things are going along fairly well now and that fate will take care of them in the years that are to follow. If they were to devote a little thought to the matter they would readily become convinced that nothing of the sort will happen, and that it will be necessary for them to get in and dig if they are to maintain the established conditions and make any progress toward a better day.

Something must be done by the various organizations to attract the attention and engage the interest of these youngsters, because no union can hope to progress and grow in effectiveness upon any other basis. Thirty years ago the young fellow who was granted membership in a union was delighted with the opportunity to attend meetings and take part in the discussions and work of the organization. It is true, of course, that at first he contributed little or nothing of value to the discussions, but he was interested, and as time passed he became educated in unionism and put vigor, enthusiasm and intelligence into his participation, to the great advantage of the movement as a whole, and it is this youngster who is at present guiding the destinies of nearly all of the successful unions. However, he is not going to last much longer, his vigor is rapidly waning and the red-blooded hope and enthusiasm of the younger element is sadly needed. It, therefore, behooves everybody interested to put their heads together in an effort to devise some scheme of things that will put this now latent energy to effective use in promoting the progress and prosperity of the trade union movement. Without it the future holds little of brightness for the workers.

Now is the time to think about getting the youngsters to the meetings, giving them committee assignments, electing them to office and getting them going for unionism. Once they are started there is a fascination about the work that will hold them for the very love of accomplishment. Attract their attention, get them interested, put them to work, and the future will then be assured. But get busy on the job right now.

THE CHERRY TREE

Where with our Little Hatchet we tell the truth about many things, sometimes profoundly, sometimes flippantly, sometimes recklessly.

A great rumpus has been kicked up in the writing world. Mrs. Sinclair Lewis is one of the parties to the tilt, and a comely and sprightly lady she is. The other is Theodore Dreiser, who seems, as he looks to the world, to wear blue glasses a good part of the time. Both of these artists of the pen and typewriter have written books about Russia, after having visited the country. The row is all about the queer business of identical sentences and paragraphs in both books. Now when the same sentences and paragraphs are found in two books written by different persons, interesting speculations are sure to arise. They have been arising. Mrs. Sinclair Lewis, known on the backs of her books as Dorothy Thompson, threatens to sue Mr. Dreiser. Mr. Dreiser threatens to fight the suit and to make a few charges of his own. It looks like plenty of pepper.

While each of these authors is accusing the other of cribbing, one speculation has not been made. It is herewith offered, tentatively and with no thought other than to bring forward a more or less interesting speculation, without disparaging either author. May not both authors have been similarly influenced—even unconsciously—by what was preached to them, set before them and published while in Russia. Both were in Russia at the same time. May not both of them have been subjected with identical results to the blandishments, influences, wiles—call them what you will—of the past masters of propaganda in the red and rotten land of soviets and hunger? Who knows?

Miss Thompson calls her book "The New Russia." Dreiser's is typically called "Dreiser Looks at His Russia"—high priest like. The similarities are mainly in the rather inconsequential second chapter, dealing with the appearances of people and having no more than gossipy significances. In Dreiser's book there appears: "The streets are cobblestoned, and if the snow has melted are muddy." In Miss Thompson's: "The streets are cobblestoned, and if the snow has melted, are swimming in mud." A paragraph of Miss Thompson's says: "The famous Twerskaya, through which the emperor used to enter the city, and which runs, so they say, clear to Leningrad, is like the shopping street of a small town." The same paragraph as Dreiser has it: "The famous Twerskaya (through which the Czar used to enter the city, and which runs, so they say, through to Leningrad) is like the shopping street of a small town." As to the dullness of life Miss Thompson says merely—"in the matter of amusements Moscow is, for the sophisticated Westerner, a dull city." Dreiser wrote that "as far as amusements go—at present anyhow—I fear that Moscow is the dullest city in the world, not even excluding Kansas City."

In this case it would appear that either both authors are equally great, or that perhaps neither is great at all. If we may discard the lack of profundity which is to be found without any great trouble, we may also have the speculation, for which both authors contend, that one is great and the other is a mean piker, but that is an unworthy thought to linger in the brain of anyone not a direct party to the row. If we may conclude by getting away from the little dispute between the lady and the gentleman, to use terms which they seem not to be using, we may call attention to the fact that both have written the more or less usual drivel, twittering over petty results, outcroppings, copings, cornices and cupolas, without troubling to get at the fundamental rock bottom of this malformation, this phenomenon in social pathology.

WIT AT RANDOM

Poppa (at Thanksgiving dinner)—Willy, you've reached for everything in sight. Now stop it; haven't you got a tongue?

Willy—Sure, Pop, but my arm's longer.—George Washington Ghost.

A Londoner took an American to see "Hamlet." "You sure are behind the times here," remarked the American. "I saw this play in New York four years ago."—Christian Register.

"Charge Teacher Flogged Pupils with Short Hose," runs a Brooklyn Eagle head-line. W. T. F. thinks this might be shortened into: "Say Teacher Socked Pupils."—Boston Transcript.

"On what grounds are you seeking a divorce from your wife?"

"Misrepresentation. When I asked her to marry me she said she was agreeable."—Daily Oklahoman.

Two Alabama negroes were discussing an election which was exciting the people of that state. Said one negro to the other, "What does these politicians mean when they talk about their platforms?" Hugh, nigger, don't you know nothin'? Didn't you never ride on the railroad?" "Yeh, but what's that got to do with politics?" "Well, you know at the end of the cyars there is a thing with steps on each side," said the other negro. "I knows what you mean new." "Den dare is a sign what says, 'Don't stan' on the platform'; the politicians' platform is somethin' to get in on and den dey don't stand on the platform."

A man about three sheets to the wind was on his way home. It was after midnight, and as he crossed a bridge he saw the reflection of the moon on the water. He stopped and was gazing into the water when a policeman approached from the opposite direction. The man, addressing the policeman, said:

"Phwat's the matter down there?"

"Why, that's the moon," replied the policeman.

"Well, how in the deuce did I get up here?"—Psychology.

In 1919 an American officer was returning from France with a winsome French bride. Knowing no English she commenced her education by reading the names on cards attached to stateroom doors. The stateroom on the right was occupied by a General and the one on their left by a Colonel. There were three Generals aboard according to the passenger list.

With eyes big with excitement she informed her husband one morning that she had discovered there was another General on the transport. He was, oh, such a grand general, was he not, for on his cabin door his name was on a shining brass plate instead of a paper card. Her husband registering doubt, she dragged him down the passage until they were opposite a small door and pointed to it triumphantly. Sure enough, on a brass plate, just as she had said, were the words "General Lighting."—Forbes Magazine.

The contractor took a friend to see a row of houses he had just erected. The friend took up his position in one house while the builder went next door.

"Can you hear me, Bill?" he remarked through the dividing wall.

"Yes," came the answering whisper.

"Can you see me?"

"No," was the reply.

"There's walls for you," replied the proud contractor.

TRADE UNIONS ARE NECESSARY.

The United States Bureau of Labor Statistics made a survey of 319 sawmills in which 58,007 workers are employed. The average full-time week is 56.6 hours and the average full-time earnings per week is \$21. The lowest hourly rate is 29.8 cents. There is no information on the number of workers who are paid an insufficient wage, but government reports and even reports of employers' organizations refute the consoling theory that "high" wages is the rule in this country. Emphasis is always placed on groups, like the building trades, which total several hundred thousand workers, while the millions of so-called unskilled or semi-skilled low-waged workers are ignored. Our trade union movement is not a select group of highly-skilled workers. It is all-embracing and includes every imaginable craft and calling in which organized workers have proven the value of unity. Its historic mission is to elevate all workers. To expand the power and influence of organized labor we must reject the deadening claim that the American worker is paid "high" wages.

NEXT SECRETARY OF LABOR.

(By International Labor News Service.)

That the Secretary of Labor in the cabinet of President Hoover will be a labor man of prominence and one at present active in the trade union movement appears to be generally understood in informed circles here.

While only two possibilities have been mentioned publicly, these being President William Green of the American Federation of Labor and President William L. Hutcheson of the United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners, it is believed the actual list under consideration includes at least four additional names.

There is not the slightest available information as to who finally may be appointed, but there is much definiteness on the point that the appointee will be an active and prominent trade unionist.

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SENSE FROM CONGRESS.

"Today electric power has become king in our land. Today electricity is just as much a necessity of life as, in days gone by, light was to us. Today electricity enters into every vocation and into every activity of human kind. Today electricity is an essential of every home, and every thinking man understands—it does not require a recital of the revelations of the Federal Trade Commission—that the people of the United States, in regard to this great necessity that has come into their lives, need the protection of the government of the United States."—Senator Hiram Johnson of California.

"A sound economic condition reflecting true prosperity must include agriculture."—Representative Ralph Gilbert of Kentucky.

"I do not believe that it is right to force the great army of wage earners in America into competition with prison labor in the United States. I think the principle is wrong. It is not right to have the product of the cheap labor of those who have committed crimes, who are being taken care of by the state government and used in one kind of work or another, put in competition with the product of those who, as law-abiding citizens, are employing their skill and energy in supporting themselves and their families."—Senator J. Thomas Hefflin of Alabama.

A long pull, a strong pull, a pull all together, must be our motto during the coming year. That is the way of progress and we are bound by the terms upon which we were organized to make progress. We must all go forward together or many of us will fall backward with a sickening thud.

Valet Service

BUSINESS men fully realize the necessity for a neat appearance . . . a well-pressed suit is essential to every man's attire . . . so now The Emporium Store for Men offers an invaluable service to men. You may keep one or more suits on our racks continually, which we keep always available for your use.

In addition, sponging and pressing, minor repairs, shoe shining service, and the exclusive use of the lounge facilities of the Store for Men while you wait.

The Emporium
SAN FRANCISCO

UNION WOMEN.

In connection with the appeal on behalf of the Allen-A strikers the American Federation of Full Fashioned Hosiery Workers has been circulating a list of brand names of women's full fashioned hosiery which either carry the union label or are made by unionized workers under the best of conditions. Some of the most popular and widely advertised brands of fashioned silk hosiery are included in this list:

Berkeley, Best Maid, Blue Heron, Cadet, Co-Ed (Berger), Conrad, Doris, Everwear, Modern Maid, Onyx Pointex, Trio, Finery Coral Band, Gold Seal, Gordon V Line, Gotham Gold Stripe, Granite, Harris, Logan, McCallum, Nomend, Propper, Van Raalte, Holeproof, Hollywood, Holyoke, Lady Haven, Larkwood Vamp Toe, Laurel, Lehigh, Merit, Oliver, Titania.

Practically all these brands of hosiery are obtainable in the average department or neighborhood store and the selling cost of these stockings is within the range of the average woman's purse.

Wife—When you came home last night you said you had been to the Grand with Mr. Jones. Now you say it was the Trocadero. Why did you lie?

Husband—When I came home I couldn't say Trocadero!—Passing Show (London).

Whenever one finds similar products being sold at a considerable difference in price, it is advisable to ascertain whether quality has been cheapened, substitution made or something necessary has been left out.

After drinking several glasses of cut-priced lemonade, a man approached the lad in charge of the stand and addressed him:

"Young man, how can you expect to sell your lemonade at five cents, when you have a competitor offering the finest lemonade I ever drank at two cents?"

"Well, mister," answered the boy, "we're in partnership. The cat fell in his bowl an hour ago, and we decided to get rid of his lemonade quick before the news spread."

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Gas men
enthusiastic

TODAY, the men engaged in the manufacture, distribution and sale of this improved fuel are more enthusiastic than ever.

They point out the ever-increasing demands to serve homes and industries through an endless succession of new ways devised by progressive engineering experts.

Modern gas appliances are different and their popularity is an evidence of the efficient service rendered.

*If it is done with heat you can
do it better with gas*

PACIFIC GAS AND ELECTRIC COMPANY

P.G. and E.
Owned · Operated · Managed
by Californians

LABOR QUERIES.

Questions and Answers on Labor: What it Has Done; Where It Stands on Problems of the Day; Its Aim and Program; Who's Who in the Ranks of the Organized Toilers. Etc., Etc.

Q.—Was a tariff for foreign-made shoes discussed at the recent New Orleans convention of the American Federation of Labor?

A.—Yes. A resolution advocating a protective tariff on shoes made in foreign countries was introduced and was referred to the Executive Council with instructions to co-operate with the Boot and Shoe Workers' Union to help that organization secure a tariff which it deems proper.

Q.—Has organized labor gone on record as favoring an eight-hour working day for members of fire departments?

A.—The New Orleans convention of the American Federation of Labor adopted a resolution approving the eight-hour day for all fire fighters. The resolution was introduced by President Fred W. Baer of the International Association of Fire Fighters.

Q.—What former Secretary of State recently endorsed the Union Labor Life Insurance Company?

A.—Charles Evans Hughes, who in a letter to President Matthew Woll of the company, said: "I am gratified to learn of the organization of the Union Labor Life Insurance Company and of the growth of its business."

Q.—How can a purchaser be sure of obtaining union-made flour?

A.—By buying only flour bearing the special flour label of the International Union of United Brewery, Flour, Cereal and Soft Drink Workers of America.

Q.—Did the recent convention of the American Federation of Labor take any action on the sinking of the Vestris?

A.—The convention adopted a resolution urging the United States Departments of Justice and Commerce to investigate the disaster.

Q.—What brand of sheets and pillow cases are organized workers asked to buy?

A.—Pequot sheets and pillow cases, which are 100 per cent union made. The New Orleans convention of the American Federation of Labor adopted a resolution urging union families to purchase Pequot products.

Q.—What is the Free bill, opposed by the Seamen's Union?

A.—It is a bill introduced by Representative Free of California, designed to repeal provisions of the La Follette seamen's act.

Q.—Who said: "The trade union is the only agency which workers themselves have created to conduct their relations with employers and it is the only agency that gives them equal footing with management or other representatives of the corporation?"

A.—This is an extract from the annual report of the executive council of the American Federation of Labor, just made to the New Orleans convention.

Q.—What European "labor court" recently decided in favor of striking workers?

A.—The Appellate Division of the State Labor iron workers of the Ruhr district. Court at Dusiburg, Germany, which on November 24th handed down a decision backing the striking iron workers of the Ruhr district.

Q.—How much money was raised through the American Federation of Labor for the relief of the striking bituminous coal miners?

A.—Up to August 31, 1928, \$689,235 was raised.

Q.—What international union is considering amalgamation with another international union?

A.—The Tobacco Workers' International Union, whose executive board at a meeting in January, 1929, will consider the amalgamation of the organization with the Cigar Makers' International Union.

Q.—Where will organized labor's memorial to Samuel Gompers be erected?

A.—Legislation has been enacted by Congress authorizing the erection of the memorial in Washington, D. C. The site will be one block from the American Federation of Labor Building.

Q.—In what states were old age pension laws passed but later declared unconstitutional or vetoed by governors?

A.—Arizona, Pennsylvania, California, Washington and Wyoming. In 1923, by popular vote, Ohio defeated an amendment to the State Constitution granting old age pensions.

Q.—Was the Metal Trades Department the first department established by the American Federation of Labor?

A.—No. The Building Trades Department was the first, having been established in February, 1908. The Metal Trades Department was established in June of the same year.

Q.—What union coal miner won fame as a song writer?

A.—Billy Jones, or "Strong Boy" Jones, as he was known in his earlier years. Mr. Jones, who is still alive, became nationally known for his organization activities among the miners. He wrote "A Little Child's Heart," "He's a Traitor to the Union Boys in Blue" and other songs.

Q.—Who was Barney Berlyn?

A.—Well-known Chicago Socialist and union cigarmaker, who died recently.

Q.—What union label includes a likeness of the Statue of Liberty?

A.—The label of the American Wire Weavers' Protective Association, whose members make fourdrinier wire cloth.

Q.—What is the Taylor Society, often referred to in trade union discussions of so-called efficiency methods?

A.—It is an organization mainly composed of efficiency engineers and technical men engaged in industry.

Q.—What is the stand of the New York State Federation of Labor on the development of water power?

A.—The Federation's legislative program of 1929 includes a demand for the state ownership and development of public water powers and energy therefrom, and distribution of produced electric light, heat and power to homes, farms and workshops at cost.

Q.—In what European countries is the unemployment problem especially serious?

A.—Recent reports indicate that it is most acute in Germany and Great Britain.

Q.—Who said: "The labor press is the only remaining free press"?

A.—Walter Macarthur, in "Trade Union Epigrams," published by the American Federation of Labor.

Q.—What State Federation of Labor recently announced that limitation of the injunction in labor disputes would be its chief legislative demand in 1929?

A.—The New York State Federation of Labor.

Q.—What requirements must a bakery owner meet in order to use the label of the Bakery and Confectionery Workers' International Union?

A.—(a) Sanitation and cleanliness in the shop; (b) treatment of the workers as human beings; (c) reasonable hours of work; (d) payment of the union wage scale.

Q.—How long has Ernest Bohm of New York City been active in the labor movement?

A.—More than 52 years.

MRS. CASEY JONES SUES.

Mrs. John Luther Jones, widow of the famous Illinois Central engineer, "Casey" Jones, has entered suit against a California moving picture concern for having exploited the name of her late husband without permission. Mrs. Jones has endeavored on a number of previous occasions to suppress scurrilous versions of the popular song bearing her husband's name.

WE DON'T PATRONIZE LIST

The concerns named below are on the "We Don't Patronize List" of the San Francisco Labor Council. Members of Labor Unions and sympathizers are requested to cut this out and post it.

American Tobacco Company.
Austin's Shoe Stores.
Block, J., Butcher, 1351 Taraval.
Bella Roma Cigar Co.
Co-Op Manufacturing Company.
Chas. Corriea & Bro., Poultry, 425 Washington Street.
Embassy Theatre
Ernest J. Sultan Mfg. Co.
E. Goss & Co., Cigar Mnfrs., 113 Front.
Foster's Lunches.
Goldstone Bros., manufacturers of Dreadnaught and Bodyguard Overalls.
Great Western Tea Company, 2388 Mission.
Manning's, Inc., Coffee and Sandwich Shops. Market Street R. R.
Mann Manufacturing Company, Berkeley.
National Biscuit Co., Chicago, products.
Purity Chain Stores.
Regent Theatre.
Steinberg's Shoe Store, 1600 Fillmore.
Steinberg's Shoe Store, 2650 Mission.
The Mutual Stores Co.
Torino Bakery, 2823 Twenty-third.
Traung Label & Litho Co.
Union Furniture Co., 2075 Mission.
All Barber Shops open on Sunday are unfair.

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442 2nd St.

Brief Items of Interest

The following members of San Francisco unions died during the past week: Frank P. Lovell of the railroad clerks, Thomas Murray of the electrical workers, Joseph P. Driscoll of the bricklayers.

Organizer J. B. Dale of the American Federation of Labor, upon solicitation of Harvey Fremming, president of the International Oil Workers' Union, has been ordered by President Green to proceed to the State of Texas to help organize the oil workers of Texas, Oklahoma and Arkansas. This will probably take Dale away from Los Angeles and California for several months, as the task set before him is one of rather large proportions. Dale, however, will undoubtedly produce good results for the oil workers in that section, just as he has in the oil fields of California.

At the last meeting of the Stereotypers and Electrotypers' Union of San Francisco there was a large delegation from the Sacramento local in attendance. The meeting took on the appearances of a mass meeting of stereotypers and many questions of more than local importance were dealt with before the organization adjourned.

Electrical Workers' Union No. 6 held its annual election on December 26th and elected the following officers: President, Charles Terrill; vice-president, Charles West; financial secretary, William Gimmel; business agent, Harry Brigaerts; inspectors, M. Lynch and George Blakely; foreman, C. Swanson; recording secretary, Charles Bowman; treasurer, William Umy; examining board, Harry Madden, L. Healy, George Payne, George Richards, Nick Siggins; executive board, Fred Desmond, Charles Bowman, H. Dunn, Har-

old Gerber, Max Mantler, Mike Morf; delegates to the Labor Council, William Rhys and William Lehr; delegates to the Building Trades Council, William Army, Max Mantler, Charles Terrill, W. Brigaerts, H. Dunn, Al Cohn, Harry Brigaerts; conference committee, Harry Brigaerts, Fred Desmond, William Gimmel. Harry Brigaerts, who is also vice-president of the Building Trades Council, was elected business agent for the eighth time. Local No. 6 is the largest Electrical Workers' Union west of Chicago and one of the liveliest and most progressive unions of the Building Trades Council. The outlook for the coming year is bright and the organization expects the most prosperous period in its history.

W. D. Mahon, international president of the Amalgamated Association of Street and Electrical Railway Employees of America, is expected in San Francisco next week. He is making a tour of the Western territory of his organization while on his way to Seattle to make arrangements for the convention which will be held in that city in September. It is expected a joint meeting of locals about the Bay will be arranged so that all may have an opportunity to meet President Mahon.

A. J. Van Bebber of the Cooks' Union is again in the city after an absence of about a year doing organizing work for the International in the southern part of the State. After a short rest here, he expects to be directed to go to the Puget Sound country in the interest of the International union. He was very successful in Los Angeles and the surrounding territory in increasing the membership of established organizations as well as instituting a number of new unions. Mrs. Van Bebber accompanied him home from the south and will most likely go with him if he is sent to the Northwest a little later in the month.

Walter G. Mathewson, State Labor Commissioner, was in the Imperial Valley the past week in consultation with the vegetable growers of that section and their employees. He stated that they would have to alter the contract heretofore in existence with those that pick and pack cantaloupes, so that the State law is complied with. In the past the employers held back a part of the workers' wages, which must not be done. It was expected that a satisfactory agreement would be worked out.

A ruling that under the Workmen's Compensation Act the right of a minor to compensation for an injury does not cease upon his death, but passes to his heirs, has been handed down by the Supreme Court. The decision was in favor of K. J. Fogarty, father of Harlan Fogarty, who died two years ago as a result of chronic rheumatism, contracted while repairing a break in a flume at the Colgate power house of the Pacific Gas & Electric Company. The court instructed the company to pay the accrued compensation and the death benefits.

Forty-six propositions adopted by the eighteenth general convention of the International Association of Machinists, held in Atlanta, Ga., September 17th to 27th, have been ratified by substantial majorities in a referendum vote of the membership. Not a single convention proposal was defeated. Balloting took place in local lodges throughout the United States and Canada during the month of November. Tabulation of these votes was made by a committee at Grand Lodge headquarters in Washington and the result announced last week.

BUTCHERS' BALL.

The annual ball given under the auspices of Butchers' Union, Local No. 115, will be held this year at the Civic Auditorium, San Francisco, on Saturday evening, January 19, 1929.

This is the eighth annual entertainment and dance given under the auspices of Butchers' Union, Local No. 115, and the committee on general arrangements announces many surprises this year.

The three main halls of the Civic Auditorium will be utilized this year, with three bands, and to those who still dance the old-time dances an old time orchestra will play tunes of bygone days.

The entertainment will open at 8 o'clock sharp by Payson's 40-piece Coast Artillery Band, under the direction of Harry Payson, to be followed by the following acts, featuring ten acts from the Jamboreadores Radio Station from KFRC, which include Strollers Quartet, Lee Harlene, Mac and his Haywire Orchestra, Glenn Hood, Edna O'Keefe, Norman Neilsen, Dante & Co., Red's Collegians, Juanita Tennyson, Lucille Atherton Hargers, and four specially arranged acts under the direction of Blake & Amber.

Butchers' Union further announce that the general price of admission will not be increased, but will remain at fifty cents. No reserved seats.

This entertainment and dance is given each year for the benefit of the sick and relief fund of Butchers' Union, Local No. 115, and is one of labor's outstanding functions held each year.

INJUNCTION JUDGE MAKES OWN LAW.

A Portland (Ore.) judge restrained the sale of the Oregon Labor Press because that labor paper carried a first-page headline that a restaurant owner compels employees to work seven days a week. The statement was not denied, but the court held this information injures business. This decision is in contrast to a recent ruling by the Federal Court of Appeals, sixth circuit, in reversing a decision by the Federal Trade Commission that a business firm cannot announce that a competitor filed a bankruptcy petition. The Federal Trade Commission ruled that this information was "unfair competition." In setting aside this decision, the Court of Appeals said: "It was true, and we know of no standard of practice which forbids one from telling the truth—even about a competitor."

LIFE AT SEA IS CHEAP.

Investigation of the Vestris disaster, which caused the death of 110 persons, shows that life is the cheapest thing at sea. American life-saving regulations do not apply to vessels of foreign register that touch American ports and the British code only applies to British vessels touching a home port. Thus the Vestris, a British vessel plying between the United States and South America, used rotten life-saving equipment because she was not amenable to the laws of either nation. The owners of the Vestris were protected. They had ample insurance on their boat and its cargo. Passengers and crew are the only ones who take a chance in these floating death traps.

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